NEW-ORLEANS DE[illegible]

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE

At No. 81 Carondelet street.

THE OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN

NEW-ORLEANS

TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 16, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

SOCIETY FOR THE BENEFIT OF SEAMEN.

Mr. Buckingham's address in behalf of the above society on Sunday evening last, went far to render the high reputation of that gentleman for ability and research. The cause was well calculated to enlist the warmest support of the philanthropist and scholar and however much we may have been disappointed in his lecture upon Palestine, it is but just to say that he was fully equal to the occasion. Mr. Buckingham presented the relations which sailors bear to society, to the country, and the cause of civil advancement and general prosperity of the nation, in a clear and discriminating light; and few heard his address, who did not resolve to do something in behalf of that interesting and neglected portion of the human family.

Sea-faring men are becoming more and more objects of national solicitude. In bipedentiary of their importance to commerce, the certainty of deciding disputes with other powers, in case of war, upon the high seas, attests to their additional importance. Nations have changed the issue of trial by battle from earth to ocean, and the marine is now regarded as the source of national safety in time of war, as well as national prosperity in time of peace. The mercantile marine may be considered as the militia, which constitutes the strength of a republic, whence levies are to be drawn to aid in the regular navy in case of need. The general amelioration of that portion of our citizens, is as important as that of the land militia. Parties having in view the improvement of seamen, should be encouraged. Indeed it behooves all classes of people, to lend a helping hand to those hardy sons of the ocean, "who brave the accumulated cold of both the poles" in carrying American products, and the American flag to every corner of the world, and bringing to our ports the rich fruits of every climate beneath the sun.

Vast efforts have been made for the education and moral improvement of the great mass of citizens residing on shore. Large charities have been bequeathed for maintaining their poor, and societies have sprung up in almost every hamlet, to take care of the orphan, the aged, and the decrepit. These obj ct are calculated to excite laudable exertions; but should the sailor in the mean time be overlooked? Surely not. His claims upon the sympathy of his fellow-men are equally valid; for when age or infirmity overtakes him, it is in a situation in which he is adding to the wealth of his country if not his own. And after he has exhausted his manhood in promoting the welfare of others, he should be taken care of by his countrymen at large.

A sailor after spending several years on ship-board is an easy prey to the land sharks, who attach themselves to him for the purpose of relieving him of his hard bought wages. The impositions which are so frequently practised upon these unsuspecting people have excited public indignation in other parts of consequence, and have been the means of creating institutions in which their means are deposited and used for their advantage; and have given rise to societies for the purpose of improving them in a moral and social point of view. Mr. Buckingham's lecture was intended to create a feeling in favor of seamen which would lead to the adoption of measures for the promotion of the foregoing schemes for their benefit. To elevate them as a class, in the scale of intellectual beings; to take care of them, when infirm or worn out in service; and to protect them against the machinations of the land loafers, who drug them with liquor and rob them afterwards. So far as Mr. Buckingham succeeded in furthering these objects, so far has he accomplished great good, and entitled himself to the regard of the community.

A Mrs. Gove, a female *sensitive*, is delivering a course of lectures, in New York city, on the subject of obstetrics, physiology and female anatomy. These oral expositions of the arcana of nature are intended especially for the benefit of the ladies, crowds of whom, maids, wives and widows, are her constant attendants. The New York papers generally express their decided disapproval of Mrs. Gove's scientific demonstrations; they declare that the details of these lectures are frequently shocking to female modesty, and decidedly a variance with purity of thought,—and that the lecturer dwells with a prurient complacency upon subjects of a character highly offensive to a virtuous and delicate mind. What is most surprising of all, is, that this learned lady is quite the rage—that she had been lecturing in sober New England for some months prior to her advent in New York, and that her courses were invariably attended by large numbers of females, and herself munificently rewarded for her labors.

If the facts concerning Mrs. Gove's lectures be correct—and the sources whence they emanate are to be trustworthy to discredit them—we must say that there is something exceedingly revolting in these scientific disclosures of a female to an audience composed decidedly of her own sex. We are not of those squeamish sticklers for ultra propriety and transcendant innocence, who regard knowledge as incompatible with purity, and consider that female virtue can only be vigilantly preserved in ignorance by being sedulously guarded from an acquaintance with the existence of vice. We hold, on the contrary, this starched sensitivity to prudish watchfulness to be not only ridiculous but absolutely hurtful. No woman who wishes to maintain her fame unblemished can be injured by knowing the frailty of human nature, and learning how to protect herself, as well from the seductive influences of others, as from the fatal counsels of her own evil passions. The manner who sails on his course amid unknown seas, may strike upon a rock and perish; but he who wanders on the same pathless journey, well provided with chart and compass, will most likely avoid peril and traverse the ocean in safety. It is difficult to pursue the right, if we are left entirely to our own guidance in discerning what is wrong. But there is a wide, a most essential and important difference between the necessary wholesome instruction to be inculcated in the youthful female mind—instruction by which her moral principles will be invigorated, and her perception of right and wrong rendered keener, and that unbridled license of knowledge which throws open the portals of mysterious science to the immature faculties of girlhood, and bids them tread fully and fearlessly the broad avenues, and pluck of the fruit which grows therein, though inexperience and ignorance must imbibe poison with nourishment. In plain terms, we consider the information developed in Mrs. Gove's lectures wholly unsuited to any but married women—highly pernicious and corrupting in its tendency upon the mind and morals of the unmarried and of doubtful utility under all circumstances. This opinion we predicate upon the supposition that the lectures in question are purely what they profess to be—disquisitions on obstetrics, female anatomy and physiology. But if the lecturer from natural depravity or recklessness, or to minister to warm and wicked passions, departs from the strict domain of science, and expatiates upon details of the indelicate and offensive character stated in some of the journals, no language should be considered too strong as the expression of public censure and reprobation, and no husband, father or brother should permit his wife, daughter or sister to gather a single apple from this tree of knowledge, when if they touch it, they surely die.

This cramming of science and especially secret science into the minds of the female portion of the community deserves to be discontenanced. Women have a separate part to perform in society—they are not usually called upon to display a knowledge the only apology for which would be its necessity. They have the domestic circle, of which they are naturally the exposure and centre to embellish, adorn and cheer, and in the relation of mothers and wives they have the cares of connubial and maternal life as the occupations for which nature has adapted and education should perfect them. It is well that the tender mother should be sufficiently versed in the lore of simples to minister to the ailments of the youthful babe, and to provide in some measure for her own health when circumstances render it precarious; but beyond this as a general rule, her research should not extend; for the resources of those both qualified than herself are always at hand; and professional information is more to be relied upon than the mere superficial acquaintance with the dangers of disease unaccompanied by the skill and experience requisite to combat them.

These remarks have little originality to recommend them. Our aim, however, is truth, though truteness follow.

THE LOUISVILLE ADVERTISER of the 9th inst says that the election in Connecticut is over, and the democratic party triumphant. That the money market may be expected to improve in proportion as such victories are obtained by the party. We agree perfectly with the Advertiser, and have not a doubt, that if the locofocos obtain a few more such Connecticut victories, "currency and exchanges will be most admirably regulated on true commercial principles." Is the Advertiser turning whig?

☞ On the night of the 7th inst. the work shop of Mr. Fauqier, in the parish of Ascension, was entered through the rear, and robbed of a considerable quantity of tools consisting of planes, saws, &c. many of which were stamped with the initials of the owner's name, W. H. F. This perhaps may lead to the discovery, as the letters cannot be easily effaced.

A GOOD REASON.—The last Terrebonne Intelligencer announces that no paper will be published next week, as the editor is under the necessity of going into the country to try to make collections.

The wisdom and genius of Shakspeare illustrated, is the title of a compilation by the Rev. Thomas Price from the dramatic works of the great bard, in which are arranged the thousand maxims, aphorisms, scraps of philosophy and sentences of poetry, with which every page of the poet of nature teems conspicuously. The book is somewhat voluminous, and comprises perhaps one-half of the productions of Shakspeare. We are far from wondering at this—the only marvel is, how the industrious compiler of this volume could possibly have considered any position of Shakspeare as unpossessed of wisdom and not redolent of genius. The extracts are arranged under the heads of "Moral Philosophy" "Delineations of Character," "Paintings of Nature and the Passions" "Aphorisms," and "Miscellaneous." A copious index is appended which renders the work particularly useful for reference. It may be found at Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co's. Camp street store.

[LONDON PAPERS.]

THE SLANDERER.

Minion of envy, demon of death,
Thy tongue is destruction, aspersion thy breath;
Detraction thine office, and madness thy heart,
Dissention's promoter, affliction's no over smart

Ive seen thee and noted thy terrible frown,
Before thee the greatest and purest come down,
Even virtue will tremble when thou casteat forth,
Thy venom malignant to poison her worth.

☞ By the express and slow mail-failed yesterday evening from Charleston.

Mr. LEE'S BENEFIT.

The accomplished artist whose pencil has embodied many of the finest scenic exhibitions of the St. Charles, takes his benefit this evening. Mr. Lee presents strong claims to the munificence of a public, he is a man and again delighted by the magic tints and lines of his varied and skilful delineations. He is a western man, and a self-taught painter—he studied its enchanting art with enthusiastic energy among the brightest and most beautiful, as well as wildest and most impressive scenery of nature. Amid the hills and rills, the valleys and waters of the west, the lakes and bayous of Louisiana, Mr. Lee learned to counterfeit nature, with marvellous fidelity, and to throw the glow and warmth of life over the creations of his fancy.—Those who remember the oriental loveliness of the gardens of Cashmere, the gorgeous Indian paradise, the mellow moonlight steeps in St. Mary's Eve, and her rich and well wrought paintings, will need no long more than the simple announcement that they call from the pencil of Mr. Lee to induce them properly to estimate this really descriptive art, and liberally to reward his assiduous efforts to delight entertainment.

HERE SHE GOES—NO THERE SHE GOES.

Every body has either heard or heard of Sweet Jenny Harris's amusing story bearing the above caption; but very body does not know that the principal incidents of this laughable tale have been skillfully wrought into one act farce, by a gentleman of this city. We have perused the manuscript copy of this petite comedy, and can safely predict for it unqualified success. The author has only availed himself of Mr. Smith's story as furnishing a highly entertaining *denouement* for the piece—in other respects, in language, sentiment and plot, it is purely original. We understand it will be played in the course of the present week, and that some admirable performers, Messrs. Browne, Johnson and Farren will sustain the principal characters.

"Veritas No. 5," will appear to-morrow.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last evening, in the warehouse of Mesers. Cassa & Co. wholesale grocers, Levee street, between Conti and St. Louis, which was entirely destroyed. Through the exertions of the firemen, the progress of the flames was soon arrested with but trifling damage to the other stores. The property was insured.

We are sorry to learn that a member of company No. 9, had his leg broken by a fall from the roof of the store.

PHRENOLOGY.—Doctor Collyer has procured the use of the state-house for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures on Phrenology, which will be commenced in the hall of representatives to-morrow evening. Dr. C. has acquired much reputation as a manipulator, and his delineations of character are generally striking and correct. This science, despite the ridicule of unbelievers and the denunciations of those who wrongly suppose it interferes with the tenets of the christian religion, is rapidly advancing in popularity, and as its practical utility becomes manifest, it acquires proselytes in the highest ranks of professional learning.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet Columbia, captain Windle, 48 hours from Galveston, we are placed in possession of Houston dates to the 10th, and Galveston of the 12th inst. both inclusive.

The Houston Telegraph of the 12th states that Col. Cova, with forty-four Mexicans and nine Beloxi Indians who were preparing to resume their march across the Indian country were overtaken near Guadaloupe by captain Barleson, with a company of citizens from Bastrop. They took the enemy by surprise and instantly routed them, killing eighteen of their number, among whom it was supposed was Cordova. C. H. Ramsay, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Republican, died at Galveston on the 9th inst.

☞ Public attention is directed to a sale of valuable property by Messrs. Barnett, Galhoun and Bach, to take place this day at the St. Louis Exchange at 12 o'clock.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—No capital in the world contains, in a single locality, a mass of documents capable of comparing with that which is collected in the Archivio Generale of Venice. This establishment consists of 226 halls, saloons, and galleries, the walls of which are covered, from the top to the bottom, with book shelves. If the shelves were placed one after the other, they would form a line of 12,288 feet, that is to say, nearly the equivalent to the distance from Paris to Versailles. These shelves contain 8,662,700 volumes and numbers. It has been calculated that a thousand writers, working daily eight hours a day, could employ 724 years, or 22 generations, in copying these documents. It has been calculated that the number of leaves contained in these 8,664,709 volumes amount to 695,176,720, which, if opened and placed one after the other, would form a band of 1,114,840,000 in length by 16 inches wide. Now, the circumference of the earth near the equator being [illegible] miles, the leaves of the Venetian archives would form a band which would go round the earth at the equator more than 1,000 times.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Huntsville, Amsterdam.

Newburyport—Per ship Florio, Sicily.

Rappahannock—Per brig Maid, Havana.

Philadelphia—Per brig Lamont, Cuba.

Franklin, Ala.—Per schr Victoria, Mobile.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Belmont from Pearlington—115 bales cotton, 2 bales sundries, 20 bbls oysters, 1 bbl molasses, 1 bbl potatoes, 1 bbl beverage, 1 bbl oysters, 1 bbl sundries